

Bursa Demirtas Pasha Mosque

Translated from: Bursa Demirtaş Paşa Cami

ÖZAND GÖNÜLAL

<https://ozandgonulal.blogspot.com/2020/05/bursa-demirtas-pasa-cami-dr.html>

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Abstract

Near Bursa Gazcılar street,. It is thought that the building, located in Demirtaş District, east of Gemlik Street, was built by the commander of Yıldırım Bayezid, Kara Timurtaş Pasha (died 1403) or Ali Bey, the son of Timurtaş Pasha. Structure XIV. It is dated to the end of the century. The Zawiyah was converted into a mosque on 10 Rabiulevvel 981/10 July 1573. During the repair in 1802, the structure changed considerably. Except for the ones in the mihrab, there is no original decoration left in the building. E.H. Ayverdi stated that the soup kitchen, which is one of the structures of the kulliye, is on the western corner of the zawiyah, 11 m. tall and 6 m. wide and covered with a vault, and also shows the soup kitchen in his survey. The researcher also adds that there is no trace of the soup kitchen today. In some sources, it is written that the mosque was built by Ali Bey, the son of Timurtaş Pasha, in 792 A.H. (1389-1390), while in some it is written that it was built by Kara Timurtaş Pasha, Emir of Yıldırım Bayezid. 1- GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION There is a five-section narthex in the north of Bursa Demirtaş Paşa Mosque, which is included in the group of multifunctional buildings with an inverted T plan. Three of these sections are covered with domes. The narthex is bounded by walls in the east and west, and by arches in the east-west direction between the four pillars in the north. To the east of the narthex, there is an almshouse with a rectangular plan and covered with a barrel vault.

The middle section of the narthex, located in the middle of the narthex and on the axis of the mihrab, is larger than the other sections. There is a section covered with a dome at the east and west ends of this section, which is covered with a dome. The sections to the east and west of the narthex are covered with mirrored vaults. The middle section is entered through the door in the south of the middle section of the narthex. In the east and west of the central section covered with a dome, there are rectangular planned tabernacle rooms covered with vaults. To the south of the middle section, there is a rectangular shaped mihrab covered with a barrel vault. The walls of the building were built with an alternating technique using 3 rows of brick beams and one row of stones. The minaret of the building rises on a pentagonal

fountain in the north, apart from the building.

2-PASSING ELEMENTS TO THE DOMES'

The building has four spaces covered with a dome.

Last Congregation Place Middle Section

The section in the north of the building, in the middle of the narthex, is 3.65 m in the north-south direction and 4.50 m in the east-west direction. It has a rectangular floor plan. (17) The space, which is limited by arches placed between the 2 piers in the north and the wall in the south, is approximately 3.30 m. covered by a dome.

The transition to the dome was carried out with a pyramidal belt. The rectangular plan of the floor is transferred to the initial level of the transition element. Each pyramid of the belt, which consists of a total of 56 pyramids, makes the transition between the rectangular plan of the transition element initial level and the circular plan of the dome by making different angles to the vertical plane that borders the space. There are no decorations on the pyramid surfaces.

Sections East and West of the Last Congregation Center Middle Section

These sections are 2.50m in east-west direction and 4.06m in north-south direction. It has a rectangular floor plan. The transition to the dome in the sections bordered by arches between the two piers in the north and the wall in the south was carried out with pieces of dome-like vaults. There is no decoration element in the transition element.

Middle Section

The section that provides the distribution among the other spaces in the building is 6.00 m. in the north-south direction and 6.15 m. in the east-west direction. It has a square floor plan. 6.00m. covering the place. The transition to the diameter dome is realized with corner triangles. The middle section is bounded by a wall on three sides and by an arch in the direction of the mihrab section. The ground plan has been transferred to the transition element initial level. At the end levels of the corner triangles placed at the corners, an octagonal plan is seen. The dome sits on an octagonal plan at the end level. However, a zigzag-shaped profile belt circulates between the octagonal plan and the dome.

The surface of the corner triangle is decorated with 8 rows of muqarnas. The concave profile emphasizing the octagonal plan emerging at the end level of the corner triangles is geometrically located on the belt surface. On the surfaces between the octagonal plan and the zigzag border and on the corners of the octagon, hand-drawn decoration consisting of floral motifs can be seen.